

chance of the formation of a "little five," consisting of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Portugal, to offset the "big five."

Wilson Loses Prestige.

Brazil and the various South American States, which deem themselves lucky to have obtained representation, are not likely to be willing to join in the protest. The American part of the situation is that President Wilson has lost prestige with Belgium and Serbia because, despite his expressed admiration for their heroism, by his silence he endorsed the Clemenceau regime. It is believed that the Latin American delegates will follow President Wilson's lead.

The President is represented as believing that the committees of the conference are quite large enough, having regard to time as the most important consideration. He regards quick work by the committee on reparations as essential now to speed up the general programme, as he has found it impossible to divert the attention of many of the Powers from the blockade and numerous other problems the non-settlement of which are holding up the progress of the conference.

Germany's Ability to Pay.

The American delegates will urge that finances be dealt immediately to testify in regard to the financial condition of Germany and to determine how much the seekers here for reparation may expect. President Wilson has maintained a strong position in his speeches, contending that nothing in the way of an indemnity should be exacted from Germany, only reparation for losses, which he does not take to mean the inclusion of the cost of armaments.

The indemnity stand of the President is disappointing to some of the smaller Powers, including even Australia, which cannot assert losses, but expected a certain amount through indemnities. The President is opposed to such action for the reason that Germany is unable to pay, and for the reason also that he believes indemnities are wrong in principle. He will insist, therefore, that the word "reparation" shall be interpreted strictly.

The Americans so far have been holding aloof in this matter, the whole question involving the Monroe Doctrine. The Paris Temps contends that they should take part in the problem. The Americans recommend to the violations committee the sinking of all submarines and the prohibition of any future use of such craft.

FRICION AVERTED BY PREMIER'S SKILL

Press Praises Clemenceau's Handling of Congress.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Peace Conference on Saturday weathered its first storm and under the inspiration of a speech by President Wilson and skillful guidance by M. Clemenceau, the chairman, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring for a league of nations. The conference also went on record in favor of incorporating the league as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and admitting to the league "every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects."

Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Portugal, Brazil, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Greece and the various committees being largely restricted to the great Powers and asked for proportionate representation privileges, particularly on bodies dealing with the league of nations, labor and reparations for war damages.

Although this was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, it threatened at one time to grow into a general alignment of the small Powers against the five great Powers. This, however, was averted by M. Clemenceau's good tempered and skillful direction.

All Americans Are Present.

The session had the same impressive dignity as the opening session, with a picturesque setting of Arabs and Indians in their turbans and tunics, as well as a distinguished array of Prime Ministers and other world figures. President Wilson for the first time was accompanied by the entire American delegation, Col. House having recovered sufficiently from his illness to be present.

Although it had been expected that Premier Lloyd George would open the discussion on the league of nations, President Wilson had this honor. The President was followed by Lloyd George in a brief address, and the resolution favoring the league was adopted without dissent after the proposal had been seconded by Premier Orlando for Italy, Paul Hymans for Belgium and Mr. Lu for China.

When the other resolutions were brought up and the protests of the representatives of the small Powers were made, M. Clemenceau made a plea for harmony, and on his assurance that the supreme council would give attention to the viewpoint of the small nations all proposed amendments were withdrawn and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Approved by French Press.

The press is unanimous in praise of those who spoke in favor of a league of nations at Saturday's meeting of the Peace Conference. The newspapers say the question was treated with audible emotion and that the debate proceeded in the atmosphere of calm courteousness usual at diplomatic conferences.

The address of M. Clemenceau does not call for too vigorous praise, because, as the newspapers put it, "his diplomatic solemnity allowed applause only at its most telling points, but it was plain that the wise counsel of M. Clemenceau left a deep impression."

Le Matin says that Marshal Foch was silent throughout the meeting of the conference, but that when President Wilson said the American soldiers came "not merely to win a war but to win a cause," the Marshal showed his approval by nodding his head. The newspapers call Saturday "League of Nations Day."

SENATORS PREDICT SPINELESS LEAGUE

President's Speech Seen as Proof That Force Idea Has Been Dropped.

CONCRETENESS LACKING

Some Upper House Members Resent Wilson's Allegations of Enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Wilson's address to the Peace Conference on the league of nations is regarded by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as supplying definite proof that all concrete practical proposals involving use of international force have been abandoned and that the league is in its last analysis to be merely an expression of principles with some provision to perpetuate study of the subject through special committees.

The President's address is regarded as "a disappointing" suggestion of anything concrete or definite. One Senator characterized it as a reiteration of the same vague and general ideas without even the germ of anything new excepting the phraseology. The view is entertained by some members of the committee that the President has purposely refrained from anything definite for the reason that his original plan has been so altered that he has abandoned all hope of seeing the details worked out in the near future. Private sources from Paris to some of the Senators state that Premier Clemenceau has refused even seriously to discuss a league of nations based on international force and that this has upset the calculation of many of the league's most ardent advocates.

Speech Carefully Read.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who heard the President's speech very carefully, Senator Borah (Idaho) said he read it twice. The view that the President purposely made it sterile in details was held by a number of Senators. There was disappointment among those who had hoped that the league of nations plan might have developed into something tangible by this time, but the other hand some Senators are relieved that the developments have been negative and thereby have cleared the atmosphere to a measurable degree.

Developments now that special advice which have reached here for information of certain Senators characterize the last week's developments in Paris as negative. The President's speech is regarded as a statement of the status of the league of nations and the President's attitude toward it.

The speech last week of Lord Robert Cecil regarding the league is cited as proof that all idea of international force has been abandoned. The circumstances under which the speech was made are not inclined to be unduly excited over any form which expressions of principles or declarations of moral purpose may take. They assume that the nations will not find it difficult to agree on matters of abstract principle as long as the element of international force does not enter into the question.

Republican Senators say that a league without force to back its decrees amounts to little more than an "international talking shop." They are not concerned over the final form which any non-effective league takes, but they have been and are deeply concerned over what they term the apparent waste of time and the squandering of the great opportunity of the moment in the discussion of more important practical and vital subjects at issue.

There is evident resentment among a number of the Senators without regard to party affiliations over the persistent claim advanced by the President before the European statesmen that he reflects the views of all Americans in asking for the league. Men like Senator Henry Myer (Mont.), a Democrat, who from April 6, 1917, the date of America's declaration of war, until November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, cast not a single vote against any one of the President's policies, is bitterly opposed to any league that binds the United States to participation in any European controversy.

The question of whether the President's idea concerning the league would get a majority vote in the Senate may be open to discussion, Senators admit, but the intimation that the representatives of the American people are demanding this league is regarded as entirely unjustified by the facts. In other words, the enthusiasm which the President ascribes to his fellow countrymen in this regard simply does not exist, according to Senators who feel that the President should not attempt to influence European opinion by claiming that it does. In his enthusiasm for his subject the President pictures American opinion as he believes it ought to be and not as it really is, it is added.

Reports from Paris that President Wilson and the premier of France are now championing force causes and that there is impending a fight for supremacy between them are regarded by diplomats as indicating real friction.

It has been obvious from the start that the practical plans of the French President would clash with some of the President's principles and ideals, but it is fully expected that any and all differences will be adjusted through the processes of adjustment which are to be such an important feature of the Peace Conference.

35,000 MEN ON P. R. R. TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Better Wages Are Demanded by Track Workers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—Two hundred and fifty delegates of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers of the Pennsylvania Lines, in session here to-day, voted authority for the calling of a strike to the grand rendezvous of A. E. Barker of Detroit. Revocation of the union and better wages are sought by the 35,000 track workers, all of whom would be affected if President Barker calls the strike.

Officers of the Pennsylvania Lines here said to-night they knew nothing of the controversy. The men may that Adjustment Board No. 3 of the Department of Labor had delayed decision in their case and that the strike vote was taken to-day because the workers were determined to wait no longer. The brotherhood was organized here eight months ago, according to officials who say that a special session may be held here again to-morrow. The area affected on the Pennsylvania system is confined to the big trunk lines east of Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with the New York and seaboard terminals, including the Pennsylvania lines east and west with all its branches, roads from New York to Washington, the West Shore and Seneca Railroad and others under Federal control.

IGNORE THE PARLEY IS SOVIETS' STAND

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meeting took place on Prince's Islands, it would then be for the council to say what the Soviet stand with reference to Russia would be.

Concerning the opposition in some quarters to inviting the Russian factions to Prince's Islands, M. Pichon said: "Evidently that grew out of the assumption that the invitation to all the Russian elements was equivalent to recognition of the Bolshevik Government. But that is not the case. The invitation was to all factions, in an effort to bring them together, and the Bolsheviks among the rest, as they have a de facto existence. There was no intention of recognizing the Bolshevik or any other faction."

Why Bolsheviks Were Invited.

When asked if they were a de facto Government, Minister Pichon answered: "They have a de facto existence and this has led to their being invited with the others." Concerning the various interests in Syria and Arabia, M. Pichon expressed the opinion that they would be reconciled by mutual concession. In reply to the question as to how long it would be before there was an agreement between the various factions, he said: "That is difficult to say before we have a full plan. The drafting will be the work of a committee, and then the conference will meet to consider the proposals. It is evident that there will be an agreement on a common plan."

Speaking of claims for reparation, M. Pichon said that the various countries interested were preparing data, but it would take some time to arrive at exact figures. The published reports concerning the claims of the various countries were being examined, and it was expected that they would be ready to present to the conference.

Territorial questions, he went on, were being discussed in connection with the various questions before the council. As to the possibility of the discussion of the league of nations being postponed, he said: "Not at all, as the examination of the two questions proceeds along parallel lines."

Relative to the French attitude toward the holding of the left bank of the Rhine, M. Pichon declared that various published reports were premature and were of less interest. When his attention was called to remarks which Marshal Foch had recently made on the subject, M. Pichon said:

"Marshal Foch spoke in his personal capacity and this subject and it has not yet been considered here." With respect to the consideration of disarmament, he said that it was limited to the consideration of the armaments of the various nations, but beyond that had not been taken up.

M. Pichon said there was no objection to the views he had expressed, but coming from him, and added that as a former journalist himself he desired to aid his colleagues in every way in the performance of their duties.

Appeal by Anti-Bolsheviks.

The Governments of Siberia, the Caucasus and the Crimea have appealed to the Russian representatives gathered in Paris a declaration to be presented to the allied and associated governments. It is in the form of an appeal for help and justice.

The declaration recapitulates recent events in Russia and sets forth that the anti-Bolshevik forces are fighting for a new campaign. The Russian Minister of War, Herr Rossbach, says the first task is to create an army for police purposes.

In Bavaria would require 12,000 men, in war 44,000, while for the whole of Germany 50,000 would be required. Besides this there should be a militia for the whole country, for the training of this force in Bavaria would number 87,000, for the whole of Germany 800,000.

The chief of police declares the safety of the city gives rise to anxiety because of the poor lighting of the streets at night and the danger of the police and keep guard in the streets in order that their comrades may plunder without interruption. Many of the robbers wear uniforms.

The Government in addressing the Allies and associated governments say that they are equally against past and present autocracy and that they are aiming only to establish throughout Russia a modern progressive and enlightened form of government, granting to all racial sects cultural freedom on the broadest lines, thus insuring the widest participation in the maintenance of the unity of the nation.

This declaration was agreed upon by the three Governments before the declaration of the Supreme War Council concerning the proposed meeting at Prince's Islands. It is now being translated and will be ready for presentation to the allied and associated governments next week.

PEACE TERMS MAY BE READY IN MARCH

Speed Shown by Conference Evokes Favorable Comment.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—"The belief is expressed in French official circles that preliminary peace terms will be finished and ready for submission to the French Chamber between March 15 and March 20," says the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail.

The speed with which the conference is shaping its organization has brought forth comment from various sources. "They are going very fast," says the Daily Mail. "The Government has decided to release the Irish prisoners who are now interned in England. The prisoners interned in England are mostly those arrested last year in connection with an alleged revolutionary conspiracy by the Sinn Fein. They include a number of Sinn Fein members of Parliament."

Yesterdays session of the conference was marked by the spirited attitude of the delegates of minor States and by Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister. Virtually every delegation, except the Japanese, was given the floor for the session. The Japanese remained tranquil, listening to the pro-

ceedings of the session with an apparent desire to hear everything. M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, supported M. Hymans, and was followed by the representatives of Serbia, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China. It was clamor for greater representation for the minor States that stirred the conference, but the selection of five delegates to each committee will settle the matter to-morrow.

RUSSIAN LEADER FIGHTS CONFERENCE

Wilson's Policy Humiliating, Says Miliukoff.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A further illustration of the unpopularity of President Wilson's Russian policy is an interview in the Sunday Times by M. Miliukoff, one time Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:

"The decision will be regarded in Russia as an offense and a humiliation. Besides which, as a means of arriving at any result, it will be useless. Non-Bolshevik Russia never will meet at the same table with the Bolsheviks. We will decline just as we refused to meet the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. They were enemies of Russia and we placed the Bolsheviks, who have made themselves agents of Germany, in the same category."

"Our idea has been that we were engaged with the Allies in the same war, which is finished now. The Bolsheviks are still being fought out in Russia. We certainly did not expect the Allies to make this proposition to our enemies. At this moment the Bolsheviks are appropriating their defeat as a personal injury. 'Personally I am very sorry these resolutions have been taken and I am very much afraid they will disappoint Russian public opinion, but they have remained steadfastly faithful to the Allies. The whole thing is a mistake and it should be recognized as such by those who hostile to criticize it because they are anxious to avoid discussion.'"

GERMANY PREPARING TO FIGHT INVASION

Two Divisions Will Be Used to Oppose Bolsheviks.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—The New Berlingske Tidende reports the Government engaged in military preparations against the Bolshevik invasion in the early spring. It is expected the national convention will give increased authorization to mobilize two efficient divisions to be sent into Prussia and Silesia. The present preparations are limited to organizing a volunteer corps supported by private means.

One of the greatest difficulties is the "other" distinction to serve owing to treatment suffered in the first days of the revolution and later during demobilization. The campaign for the protection of the east front against the Bolsheviks will be conducted by Hindenburg, whose headquarters are still at Cassel, according to rumors, because the soldiers' council of the army is against a new campaign. The Russian Minister of War, Herr Rossbach, says the first task is to create an army for police purposes.

In Bavaria would require 12,000 men, in war 44,000, while for the whole of Germany 50,000 would be required. Besides this there should be a militia for the whole country, for the training of this force in Bavaria would number 87,000, for the whole of Germany 800,000.

The chief of police declares the safety of the city gives rise to anxiety because of the poor lighting of the streets at night and the danger of the police and keep guard in the streets in order that their comrades may plunder without interruption. Many of the robbers wear uniforms.

PARIS TO VIENNA SERVICE TO OPEN

Trains to Prague and Warsaw Also Planned.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—In view of the present unsatisfactory state of communications between Paris and Vienna, it has been decided to open direct train service between Paris, Vienna, Prague, Cracow, Warsaw and Budapest. Next Friday is mentioned as the first date on which the train will be run, but it is doubtful whether the necessary arrangements can be completed then. It is intended to run two trains a week.

When the service is working properly it will be possible to reach Warsaw from Paris in seventy-two hours. The train will split up at Vienna into three sections—for Prague, the second for Budapest and the third for Cracow and Warsaw.

WILL FREE SIN FEINERS.

Britain Orders Release of Those Interned in England.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—The Government has decided to release the Irish prisoners who are now interned in England. The prisoners interned in England are mostly those arrested last year in connection with an alleged revolutionary conspiracy by the Sinn Fein. They include a number of Sinn Fein members of Parliament.

Boston & Albany Men Organize.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—A federation of craftsmen in all shops of the Boston and Albany Railroad was formed to-day. It has 3,000 members. One of the first efforts will be to collect back pay on increases awarded by the United States Railroad Administration.

A number of the newspapers pay tribute to-day to President Wilson's eloquence.

"Everybody knows President Wilson's smile," says the Petit Parisien. "It has charmed Paris, but until yesterday we were ignorant of the great effect its disappearance could produce. Such a contrast, so unexpected, was sufficient to give his discourse rare eloquence." Stephanie Laurence, editor of the Matin says:

"I have heard President Wilson speak numerous times, but never have I heard his voice so beautiful, clear and rich. It was the dream of his life, it was the dream of humanity which that voice announced."

M. Clemenceau's prompt decision and skillful handling of delicate situations also received great praise. "His most vigorous personality was seen again," says the Daily Mail referring to M. Clemenceau. "He kept the closest hold on the proceedings, and when the protest of the minor nations seemed likely to become interminable as put an end to their criticisms in a quick, vigorous speech."

WOMEN OF FRANCE LAUDED BY WILSON

"Strained Their Hearts to Sustain the World" and It Was Not in Vain.

TRAGEDY BORNE AT HOME

President Insists That War's Great Work Was Behind the Lines.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The text of President

Wilson's address to a delegation of women, representatives of working women of France, who called on him yesterday at the Murat Mansion to urge that the Peace Conference include woman suffrage among the points to be settled by the conference, follows:

"Mr. Thompson and Ladies: You have not only done me a great honor, but you have touched me very much by this unexpected tribute, and may I add that you have frightened me, because, realizing the great confidence you place in me, I am led to the question of my own ability to justify that confidence. 'You have not placed your confidence wrongly in my hopes and purposes, but, perhaps, not all those hopes and purposes can be realized in the great name of the Peace Conference. I have not the right of women to take their full share in the political life of the nations to which they belong. That is necessarily a domestic question for the several nations. A conference of peace settles the relations of nations with each other, but it cannot settle the internal policy of the nations. It is for the internal policy of the nations that I am here today.'"

Applies to Labor Problem.

"At the same time these considerations apply also to the conditions of labor; and it does not seem to be unlikely that the conference will take some action by way of expressing sympathy with the labor movement. The international aspects of labor, and I should hope that some occasion might be offered for the case not only of the women of France, but of their sisters all over the world, to be presented to the consideration of the conference."

"The conference is turning out to be a rather unexpected body, a very large body representing a great many nations, large and small, old and new; and the method of organizing its work successfully has been a great task. I have no doubt that the conference will be a very successful one. Therefore, I have no confidence in stating to make as to the way in which it can take up questions of this sort."

"But what I have most at heart to-day is to avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration for the women of France and my admiration for the women of France, but of their sisters engaged in the war. By the fortunes of this war the chief burden has fallen upon the women of France, and they have borne it with a courage and a devotion which has commanded the admiration of the world."

Close to France in Thought.

"I do not think that the people of France fully realize, perhaps, the intensity of the sympathy that other nations have felt for them. They think of us in France, because this was a people's war. And we are in France, but we are not in thought. You must remember that the United States is made up of the nations of Europe; that French sympathy has run straight across the seas, not merely by historic association, but by blood connection, and that these nerves of sympathy are quick to transmit the impulses of the one nation to the other."

"We have followed your sufferings with a feeling that we were witnessing one of the most heroic and, may I add, at the same time satisfactory things in the world—satisfactory because it showed the strength of the human spirit, the indomitable power of women and men alike to sustain any burden if the cause was great enough."

"In an ordinary war there might have been some shrinking, some sinking of spirit, but this was not an ordinary war. This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy, but to redeem the world from an enemy. And France, therefore, and the women of France, strained their hearts to sustain the world. I hope that the strain has not been in vain. I know that it has not been in vain."

Chief Strain Behind the Lines.

"This war has been popular and unlike other wars, in that it seemed sometimes as if the strain was behind the lines and not at the lines. It took so many men to conduct the war that the older men and the women at home had to carry the nation. Not only so, but the industries of the nation were almost as much a part of the fighting as the things that took place at the front."

"So it is for that reason that I have said to those with whom I am at present associated that this must be a people's peace, because this was a people's war. The people won this war, not the governments, and the people must reap the benefits of the war. At every turn we must see to it that it is not an adjustment between governments merely, but an arrangement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere."

"The little creature suffering and the daily unknown privations, the unspoken sufferings of the heart, are the tragic sufferings of this war. They have been borne at home and the centre of the home is the woman. My heart goes out to you, therefore, ladies, in a very anxious degree, and I welcome this opportunity to bring you this message, not from myself merely but from the great people whom I represent."

Feet House Burns at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—For the third time within the last month the Delta Upsilon Fraternity House at Cornell University, was damaged by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

FACE PERILOUS TRIP TO AID OMSK FORCES

French and British Troops Must Fight Wolves to Reach Orenburg.

DUTOFF HOLDING TOWNS

Reds Plan to Recapture Perm, Says Report—Japanese Intervention Urged.

By the Associated Press.

OMSK, Jan. 24 (delayed).—Small contingents of French and British troops will be sent to the assistance of Gen. Dutoff at Orenburg, negotiations between the Omsk Government and the Allies having been successfully completed. Gen. Dutoff has telegraphed that he will hold Orenburg as long as possible.

The trip of the Allied soldiers to Orenburg will be somewhat perilous, because a sled journey of nearly 300 miles across country awarving with wolves, which have multiplied because huntersmen there are without ammunition.

Packs of ravenous wolves, which many of Gen. Dutoff's men are without rifles, but do terrible execution in the sled ranks by charging with sabres. The only real arsenal in the Omsk region is at Perm, the former Russian Government refusing to establish arsenals in Siberia.

France and Great Britain have notified Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, that they consider the acceptance by Foreign Minister Sazonoff of plans for unity of command and the settlement of the attitude question as signaling closer ties between the forces fighting the Bolsheviks in Siberia. While there is no official recognition accorded as yet, it is apparent that the Powers, including America, have a tendency to look on the Omsk regime as a strong de facto Government.

A number of high allied officers are understood to favor vigorous Japanese intervention, believing that the future of the country depends upon military success and the quick destruction of Bolshevikism. Admiral Kolchak, on the other hand, have sent a memorial to Admiral Kolchak pleading his adherence, and expressing the belief that to commit aid to Japan would be to endanger the country, nationally and internationally.

Newspapers urge American capitalists to invest in Siberia, saying that closer economic ties with America are desired. Reports show there is a heavy demand for American goods here, and that the Japanese are leading to anxious inquiries. Co-operative associations have been formed to handle and distribute shipments received from the United States, and to establish distributing points at Omsk and Vladivostok.

There has been a distinct improvement in order here recently. Last month hardly a morning passed without several bodies being found in the streets. Although there have been no recent tragedies, however, pedestrians are usually at night and hardly ever go out alone at night.

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ITALIANS APPROVE PLAN FOR RUSSIA

First Act of League of Nations Is Seen.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The newspapers which comment on the proposal of the Peace Conference in regard to Russia express warm approval. Before the news came there was a fear, founded on telegrams, that the Paris Conference might decide to leave Russia to work out her own salvation or destruction. It appeared to be difficult to reconcile the position of direct military intervention with the refusal to confer with the Bolsheviks.

The Messagero, before the arrival of the decision of the conference, protested against a policy of abstention which meant "the society of nations begins with a renunciation of its duty." The Messagero argued that the conference must act "as though the society of nations already existed." Now the Messagero believes that the conference is "acting as a mentor of the society of nations."

The article is a panegyric upon Wilson, who, it says, has won the first victory over the policy of "entente and neutral diplomats." The Tempo also finds "there exists already a society of nations in the proposal of Mr. Wilson." While the Messagero and Tempo attribute the "victory" to Wilson the Corriere d'Italia says Premier Lloyd George's point of view has prevailed and was embodied in Wilson's proposal.

GREEKS TO HELP ARMENIA.

Preparing to Resist Turkish Aggression in Near East.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Christos Vassilakakis, a member of the Greek Parliament who recently visited the United States, today said Greece was preparing to establish cordial relations with Armenia in order to resist Turkish aggression and insure the maintenance of peace in the Near East.

He said Greece would support Armenia's aspirations for independence and the acquisition of the vilayet of Trabzon and other districts in the Black Sea littoral which formerly were Greek but now are inhabited largely by Armenians.

SAVES POISON CONSPIRATORS.

Lloyd George Asks Release of Two Who Plotted to Kill Him.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Alfred George Mason and Mrs. Winifred Mason, his wife, have been ordered released from prison on license by the Home Secretary at the request of Premier Lloyd George. They were convicted in February, 1917, of conspiracy to murder the Premier.

A sentence of seven years was imposed upon Mason, and Mrs. Mason was sentenced to five years' penal servitude in March of last year on conviction of a conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the War Cabinet, by means of poison. Mrs. Alice Winifred, mother of Mrs. Mason, also was found guilty of the conspiracy. The mother was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and another daughter, was acquitted.

ARMIES TO INSURE FRUITS OF VICTORY

British